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Umberto Moricca; Cicero, *In Catilinam*, by Sixto Colombo; Cicero, *De Re Publica*, by Carlo Pascal and Iohannes Galbiati; Cicero (*Pro Milone*, *Pro Archia*, with certain scholia on these orations), by Sixto Colombo; Cicero (*Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino*, *De Imperio Cn. Pompeii*), by S. Colombo; Cicero, *Laelius*, by Egnatius Bassi; *Imperatoris Caesaris Augusti Operum Fragmenta*, by H. Malcovati; Martial, in three volumes, by Caesar Giarratano; Minucius Felix, *Octavius*, by A. Valmaggi; Ovid, *Tristia*, by Carlo Landi; Ovid, *Ars Amatoria*, by C. Marchesi; Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, 1-4, by Paolo Fabbri; Persius, by Felix Ramorino; Phaedrus, by D. Bassi; Plautus, *Stichus*, by C. O. Zuretti; Plautus, *Captivi*, by Carlo Pascal; Plautus, *Miles Gloriosus*, by C. O. Zuretti; Seneca (*Thyestes*, *Phaedra*), by Umberto Moricca; Seneca, *De Ira*, by A. Barriera; Tacitus, *Germania*, by Caesar Annibaldi and Carlo Pascal; Tacitus, *Dialogus*, by F. C. Wick; Tacitus, *Historiae* 1-2, by M. Lenchantin de Gubernatis; Vergil, *Georgics*, by R. Sabbadini; Vergil, *Aeneid*, 4 volumes, by R. Sabbadini; Vergil (*Eclogues*, *Moretum*, *Copa*), by Carlo Pascal; Vergil (*Catalepton*, *Maecenas*, *Priapeum*), by R. Sabbadini.

Each volume contains an Appendix Critica. As explained in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 11.200, these are conservative editions, a sharp reaction against the practice of some, at least, of the editors of the Teubner text. The editors admit conjectures only where the MSS give no sense at all. The booklets are therefore a very welcome addition to the scholar's apparatus.

It will be noted that the volumes in each case are small. As a result, they are handy and cheap (they ranged, at first, from Lire 1.25 to Lire 5. Of the more recent volumes some are priced as high as 12 Lire; at present rates of exchange this is about fifty to sixty cents). When times become normal again, and the importation of books from abroad shall be once more easy, no doubt scholars will make frequent use of this series. They also form very convenient, and, the quality of the paper aside, very attractive texts in which to read and reread a favorite author.

Reference may be made here to a review, by Professor B. L. Ullman, of the volume containing Catullus (see *Classical Philology* 15.210-211). In *The Classical Review* 32. 123-125, there were notices of the volumes containing the *Bucolics*, the *Stichus*, the *Captivi*, the *Catalepton*, by W. M. Lindsay; of those containing the *Tristia* and the *Ars Amatoria*, by E. H. Alton; of those containing the *De Re Publica* and the *Pro Milone*, by A. C. Clark; of the volume containing the *De Bello Civili*, by A. G. Peskett (adverse). The editions of the *Dialogus*, the *Agricola*, and the *Germania* of Tacitus were favorably reviewed by Professor J. Wight Duff in *The Classical Review* 33.158-160.

The Italians deserve the highest praise for starting such a series in a time so distressing as the days of the Great War. In fairer times such blemishes as marked the first volumes will, no doubt, disappear.

C. K.

A NEW FRENCH SERIES OF CLASSICAL TEXTS

Within the last two or three years French scholars have definitely set about the preparation of a series of texts of authors, Greek and Latin, for themselves. The preparation of this series is under the direction of an association known as *The Association Guillaume Budé*. This Society, which includes all the great French philologists, was founded during the Great War, under the Presidency of M. Maurice Croizet, a member of the Institute, and Professor in the Collège de France. The Association derives its name from Guillaume Budé, the greatest humanist of the French Renaissance, the founder of the Collège de France.

The first purpose of the Association is to publish a collection of the principal Greek and Latin works,

about three hundred in number, to be known officially as "*Collection des Universités de France publiée, sous le patronage de l'Association Guillaume Budé*", apparently, in each instance, in three different ways—text and translation, text alone, and translation alone. The prospectus states that, in undertaking this modern series of Greek and Latin texts, French scholars are seeking to free France 'from the tribute paid for years by her students and her scholars to the German book-sellers'. The series, then, will match the *Corpus Scriptorum Classicorum Paravianum* (see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 15.135-136).

In addition to the texts proper, the Association plans to issue, in time, commentaries on all the important authors; a series of minor texts, especially works of technical content; and volumes of literary and historical studies. Under the last head a beginning has been made, in the publication of a volume entitled *Histoire de la Littérature Chrétienne*, by Pierre De Labriolle.

Foreigners may join the Association (dues for annual members, 10 francs). Members receive the publications of the Association up to the value of the annual subscription, and, besides, enjoy a discount of 25% on whatever other publications of the Association they buy. The office of the Association Guillaume Budé is 157 Boulevard Saint German, Paris.

The following volumes at least have been published: Aeschylus, *Tome I*, by Paul Mazon, of the University of Paris, containing the text and translation of the *Supplices*, the *Persae*, the *Septem Contra Thebas*, and the *Prometheus Vincetus*; Cicero, *Tome I*, by H. De La Ville De Mirmont, of the University of Bordeaux, containing *Pro Quintio*, *Pro S. Roscio Amerino*, and *Pro Q. Roscio Comoedo*; Lucretius, two volumes, by Alfred Ernout, of the University of Lille; Persius, A. Cartault, of the University of Paris; Plato, *Tome I*, by Maurice Croizet, of the Collège De France, containing *Hippias Minor*, *Alcibiades*, *Apology*, *Euthyphro*, and *Crito*; Theophrastus, *Characteres*, by Octave Navarre, of the University of Toulouse; Juvenal, by MM. De Labriolle et Villeneuve (Universities of Poitiers and Aix). Each volume contains a Preface or Introduction, discussing the author and his work, and an indication of the manuscript material employed. The translation is printed on the left hand pages, the text on the right; the *Apparatus Criticus* is brief. For both translation and text fine fonts of type are used, especially for the Greek. The large pages of Latin and Greek present a fine, open appearance.

Two reviews of the Lucretius are known to me, one by Professor G. J. Laing, in *The Classical Journal* 16.168-169, the other by W. M. Lindsay, *The Classical Review* 35.29-30.

C. K.

PEGASUS AS THE POET'S STEED

As a supplement to my note on Pegasus, *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 14.200, I may add a couple of references to the Italian romantic epic.

In the thirty-sixth canto of Curtio Gonzaga's *Il Fido Amante* the hero of the poem is permitted by Apollo to mount Pegasus and make a survey of the universe. This epic was printed at Venice in 1591.

At the close of the sixth canto of the Ricciardetto of Niccolò Fortiguerra ('Carteromaco') the poet pauses in his song to hunt up more hay for his winged steed:

E mentre il fieno
Al caval Pegasèo cerco, e provveggo,
Perchè batta col piè l'arso terreno,
E mi secondi a cantar altre cose;
Vado lungi da voi, donne amorose.

This poem was begun in 1716.

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